

Scirpus spp. - Mixed Herbaceous Great Plains Streamside Herbaceous Vegetation

COMMON NAME	Bulrush - Mixed Herbaceous Great Plains Streamside Herbaceous Vegetation
SYNONYM	Western Great Plains Streamside Vegetation
PHYSIOGNOMIC CLASS	Herbaceous Vegetation (V)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBCLASS	Perennial graminoid vegetation (V.A)
PHYSIOGNOMIC GROUP	Temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5)
PHYSIOGNOMIC SUBGROUP	Natural/Semi-natural (V.A.5.N)
FORMATION	Semipermanently flooded temperate or subpolar grassland (V.A.5.N.I)
ALLIANCE	<i>Typha (angustifolia, latifolia) - (Scirpus spp.)</i> Semipermanently Flooded Herbaceous Alliance

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENCE LEVEL 3

USFWS WETLAND SYSTEM Palustrine

RANGE

Globally

This association has been derived based on data from the Black Hills. Rangewide information has not yet been compiled.

Wind Cave National Park

Western Great Plains streamside vegetation is found along streams that flow for much of the growing season. Exemplary stands can be found along Highland Creek from the north Park boundary south to where the stream disappears, and intermittently along Beaver Creek for much of its length.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Globally

This association has been derived based on data from the Black Hills. Rangewide information has not yet been compiled.

Wind Cave National Park

Western Great Plains streamside vegetation is found in a narrow zone immediately adjacent to streams that flow during much of the growing season (some streams are seasonally-intermittent). This type of vegetation does not develop along streams with steep banks.

MOST ABUNDANT SPECIES

Globally

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
Information not available.	

Wind Cave National Park

<u>Stratum</u>	<u>Species</u>
Herbaceous	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> , <i>Glyceria grandis</i> , <i>Poa palustris</i> , <i>Scirpus palidus</i>

CHARACTERISTIC SPECIES

Globally

Information not available.

Wind Cave National Park

Agrostis stolonifera, *Glyceria grandis*, *Poa palustris*, *Scirpus palidus*

VEGETATION DESCRIPTION

Globally

This association has been derived based on data from the Black Hills. Rangewide information has not yet been compiled.

Wind Cave National Park

Western Great Plains streamside vegetation is dominated by a mix of graminoids and forbs, with herbaceous cover approaching 100%. Dominance is patchy within stands; local dominants include redtop bent (*Agrostis stolonifera*), American mannagrass (*Glyceria grandis*), fowl bluegrass (*Poa palustris*), pale bulrush (*Scirpus pallidus*), pale spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), rice cutgrass

USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program
Wind Cave National Park

(*Leersia oryzoides*) rough bugleweed (*Lycopus asper*), western water-hemlock (*Cicuta douglasii*), and watercress (*Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum*).

OTHER NOTEWORTHY SPECIES

CONSERVATION RANK G?

DATABASE CODE CEG005263

MAP UNITS

Western Great Plains streamside vegetation is one type included in map unit 14, emergent wetland herbaceous vegetation, on the Wind Cave vegetation map. It is not mapped separately.

COMMENTS

Wind Cave National Park

Western Great Plains streamside vegetation is infrequent at Wind Cave NP. Only a few stands are large enough to map, two of which were sampled during this project. Some streams on which this occurs are seasonally-intermittent.

REFERENCES